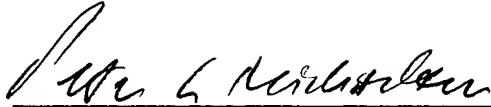


REMARKS

The foregoing amendment is made to eliminate multiple dependent claims.

Respectfully submitted,

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Signature of person making certification

Peter L. Michaelson

Name of person making certification

1 1. In situ produced macroporous biomedical  
2 polyurethane-amide material based on chain extended  
3 isocyanate terminated polyester prepolymer units, wherein  
4 the said chain extension has been done with at least one  
5 dicarboxylic acid or a hydroxy-carboxylic acid.

1 2. Polyurethane-amide according to claim 1, wherein the  
2 material has a pore structure, wherein the amount of pores  
3 having a pore size of  $>450\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  is less than 10% by volume.

1 3. Polyurethane-amide according to claim 1, wherein the  
2 material has an open cell structure.

1 4. Polyurethane-amide according to claim 1, wherein the  
2 said prepolymer is a prepolymer of soft polyester segments,  
3 having a glass transition temperature below  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$ , said  
4 prepolymer further optionally containing polyether-polyol  
5 segments.

1 5. Polyurethane-amide according to claim 1, wherein the  
2 material shows phase separation into hard an soft phases.

1 6. Polyurethane-amide according to claim 1, wherein the  
2 polyester is based on a polyester prepared by ringopening  
3 polymerisation, preferably a random copolyester.

1 7. Polyurethane-amide according to claim 6, wherein the  
2 random copolyester is a copolyester of lactide, glycolide,  
3 trimethylene carbonate and/or  $\epsilon$ -caprolacton.

1 8. Polyurethane-amide according to claim 1, further  
2 comprising an additional diol segment.

1 9. Polyurethane-amide according to claim 8, wherein the  
2 said additional diol segment is a polyether or a polyester  
3 segment.

1 10. Polyurethane-amide according to claim 8, wherein the  
2 said diol segment is incorporated in the material during  
3 the reaction of the prepolymer with the chain extender.

1 11. Polyurethane-amide according to claim 1, based on a  
2 copolyester of lactide and  $\epsilon$ -caprolacton containing 5 to 95,  
3 preferably 40-60 % of units of lactide and 5 to 95,  
4 preferably 40-60 % of units of  $\epsilon$ -caprolacton, based on  
5 number.

1 12. In situ produced macroporous biomedical  
2 polyurethane-amide material based on chain extended  
3 prepolymer units of biocompatible soft polyester segments  
4 and on hard urethane-amide segments, said material having a  
5 compression modulus of at least 100 kPa and a pore size  
6 distribution less than 10 vol.% of pores having a pore  
7 size > 450  $\mu\text{m}$ .

1 13. Macroporous biomedical polyurethane-amide according to  
2 claim 12, showing phase separation between soft and hard  
3 segments.

1 14. Macroporous biomedical polyurethane-amide according to  
2 claim 12, having an open cell structure.

1 15. Macroporous biomedical polyurethane-amide according to  
2 claim 12, said material being biodegradable.

1 16. Process for the preparation of a macroporous  
2 biomedical polyurethane-amide according to claim 1, said  
3 process being solvent free and comprising preparing an  
4 isocyanate terminated polyester prepolymer, mixing the  
5 prepolymer with at least one chain extender selected from  
6 the group of dicarboxylic acids and hydroxycarboxylic  
7 acids, reacting the mixture to produce the macroporous  
8 biomedical polyurethane.

1 17. Process according to claim 16, wherein the said chain  
2 extender is adipic acid.

1 18. Process according to claim 16, wherein the prepolymer  
2 is mixed with salt crystals of a required particle size to  
3 assist in the generation of suitable pores, and leaching  
4 out the salt crystals after the chain extension has been  
5 completed.

1 19. Process according to claim 16, wherein the chain  
2 extension is performed in the additional presence of a  
3 diol.

1 20. Process according to claim 16, wherein a nucleant is  
2 present during chain extension, said nucleant preferably  
3 being either powdered adipic acid, also acting as chain  
4 extender, or a powdered inert material.

1 21. Process according to claim 16, wherein during the  
2 chain extension the reaction mixture is treated  
3 ultrasonically.

1 22. Process according to claim 16, wherein the reaction  
2 mixture also contains a surfactant.

1 23. Macroporous biomedical polyurethane-amide material  
2 according to claim 1 for use in human or veterinary  
3 surgery, as implant or repair material.

1 24. Implant or reconstruction material in human or  
2 veterinary surgery based on the biomedical  
3 polyurethane-amide according to claim 1.

1 25. Porous scaffold for repairing meniscal lesion,  
2 comprising the macroporous biomedical polyurethane-amide  
3 according to claim 1.

1 26. Macroporous biomedical polyurethane-amide material  
2 produced in accordance with the process of claim 16 for use  
3 in human or veterinary surgery, as implant or repair  
4 material.

1 27. Implant or reconstruction material in human or  
2 veterinary surgery based on the biomedical  
3 polyurethane-amide produced in accordance with the process  
4 of claim 16.

1 28. Porous scaffold for repairing meniscal lesion,  
2 comprising the macroporous biomedical polyurethane-amide  
3 produced in accordance with the process of claim 16.

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